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[No. 7.

Responses from our One Thousand Voluntary Agents.

In our April number we published a circular letter which we had previously sent to friends in several of the Southern and Western States, appointing one thousand voluntary agents, with the desire, through their agency, to raise at least \$10,000, to enable us to carry forward our operations. To that appeal we have received responses from about one hundred friends, including a few who saw the circular only in the Repository, they being residents of States in which there are State societies in operation, and into which we did not send the circular letter.

Though we have heard from only about one tenth of those to whom we sent the circular, and though our receipts, consequently, have not yet reached the amount we hoped to realize, still the responses so far have been very encouraging. The following are the amounts received from the several States:

Maine - - - - -	\$1 00
Massachusetts - - - - -	15 00
Connecticut - - - - -	50 00
Virginia - - - - -	60 00

North Carolina - - - - -	\$135 58
South Carolina - - - - -	65 00
Georgia - - - - -	380 00
Florida - - - - -	12 00
Alabama - - - - -	10 00
Mississippi - - - - -	260 00
Louisiana - - - - -	430 50
Arkansas - - - - -	515 00
Tennessee - - - - -	65 00
Ohio - - - - -	293 00
Missouri - - - - -	74 00
Iowa - - - - -	5 00
Choctaw Nation - - - - -	146 00
Total - - - - -	<hr/> \$2,517 08

This result is very encouraging, and we anticipate still larger amounts yet to come. Circumstances which could not be anticipated or controlled rendered it impossible for many of our one thousand friends immediately to respond. From some of them we have received letters of promise, which will shortly be fulfilled. Others, we learn, are making collections among their friends; while some have not found any safe way, as they consider it, of sending their money. To such we

would say, we have found the U. S. mail almost entirely safe. If they cannot procure a check or draft, we beg them to send us the amount in *bank notes*. We would rather incur the risk, than wait longer! We have scarcely ever had a letter miscarry, or failed to receive every dollar that has been sent to us.

To all our friends who have not yet answered our appeal, we would most respectfully present our increasing necessities. We want money, and we must have it, or our cause will suffer great damage. We cannot go on with our work, we cannot complete the operations we have already begun, without money. We must have new buildings in Liberia for the acclimation of emigrants. Our present buildings have been in use for a considerable time, they are much out of repair, and are insufficient for our present wants.

We have within a few days had applications for a passage for three companies of emigrants, numbering in all about one hundred persons! But the present state of our treasury will not warrant us in promising them a passage in our next expedition.

We have no dependence at present, except in the liberality of our friends. Several large *bequests* have been made to the Society, which ought to have been paid before this time, and which would now, if they could be realized, relieve us of all

embarrassment and enable us to prosecute our work, with new and enlarged usefulness! But alas! we have no hope of getting them, within any reasonable time. We have scarcely received any thing from legacies this year. We do not at present know of any more that we shall receive! We therefore depend on our friends! We come to them again and lay the case before them, and ask them, *what shall we do?*

At one thing, we are very much astonished. In our May number we published a letter from a good friend, in which he sent us *thirty dollars*, and proposed to give us \$25 more, if *ninety-nine* others would join him before July 1st! He offered in view of our pressing wants, of the great good which may just now be accomplished with very little means, to be one of one hundred to give \$25 each, thus putting *twenty-five hundred* dollars into our treasury. To this generous proposition we have received but *two responses*! At this we are astonished! Formerly, it would not have been thus! Herein is evidence of the stringency of the present times!

A distinguished missionary among the Choctaw Indians has sent us a hundred dollars (having a little while before sent us \$46,) saying in his letter, "thinking you may never need it more than at the present time, "I embrace the earliest opportunity

"of forwarding it. One hundred dollars now in hand, may be worth more than one thousand dollars two or three years hence!" Thus speaks this noble man. Would that the truthful words which he utters, and the liberal example he sets, would touch the sympathetic chords of many hearts, and awaken to action all those who have been intending to help us in this time of need, but have let the days slip along, without having done it!

The fourth of July is now at hand! May we not hope that all over the country some special efforts shall then be made to increase our funds? We entreat all pastors of churches

who possibly can, to lay the cause before their congregations, take up collections and remit us the amount as soon as possible. We entreat the various auxiliary societies which have been in the habit of making their collections about the 4th of July, to redouble their efforts at this time, and let us hear from them without delay. We entreat all to help us, under the Divine promise that he that watereth others shall also himself be watered, that the liberal soul shall be made fat, that the cup of cold water and the widow's mite shall meet with a large reward!

Expedition by the Bark Cora.

We publish in our present number a list of the emigrants by the bark Cora, which sailed from Baltimore the 2d, and Norfolk the 5th of May. The number of emigrants in this expedition was rather less than we expected; some of those who calculated on going not having been able to make their arrangements in time. The Cora is a very superior vessel; and we confidently hope that she

will make a safe and speedy passage. The Rev. Mr. Hoffman, wife and child, and Miss Williford, of the Episcopal mission at Cape Palmas, sailed in the Cora, to resume their labors in Africa. Mrs. Cassell, wife of Judge Cassell, of Maryland, in Liberia: Mrs. Johns, wife of Mr. John Johns, of Monrovia, and Mrs. Davenport, of Cape Palmas, also embarked in the Cora.

[From the *Traveler.*]

Massachusetts Colonization Society.

The anniversary of this Society was held at nine o'clock this morning, at the Tremont Temple. There was an average attendance, the audience being composed principally of ladies.

Mr. Wm. Ropes, the President, occupied the chair, and the meeting was opened with appropriate prayer by the Rev. Mr. Richards, of Central street Church.

The Rev. Joseph Tracy, the Secretary, read the report of the Society. During the year ending April 30th, the receipts had been \$16,406 37, and besides this increase of the funds the Trustees of donations for education in Liberia which this Society had called into existence, commencing 1851, had collected more than \$20,000 for the establishment of a college in Liberia. This afforded good ground for hope for the future. The disbursements were \$16,715 98,—making a balance due to the Treasurer of \$209 61.—During the existence of this Society, it has contributed funds repeatedly for the colonization of certain families of slaves to whom freedom had been given by their masters, sometimes bearing the whole expense of entire families, and in other cases part of the expense—The whole number whose freedom had been thus secured was not exactly known by the Massachusetts Society; it certainly, however, was not less than 420,—probably a little more—making an average of 30 a year during the whole 14 years of the Society's existence.

The operations of the parent society in 1854 had been much affected by the embarrassments of trade. The receipts were \$16,000 less than the previous year. On the other hand, the expenses for emigrants during the last year amounted to \$31,840 27,—nearly \$2,000 greater than in the previous year.—The whole number sent out by the parent society during 1854 was 553. Of those sent out, 363 were gratuitously emancipated, and 29 had purchased themselves.

There was some prospect of the society soon coming into possession of the estate of the late John McDonogh, of New Orleans, which has long been in litigation.—In the affairs of Liberia there had been no

marked change in the year. Peace and quiet among the inhabitants, including native tribes, appeared firmly established.

The acts of the Legislature showed something of the state of the country and the spirit of its leading minds. One act incorporates Monrovia into a city, with its board of Mayor and Common Council—and authorises the appointment of a surveyor, to describe the boundaries of public lands—another authorises the President to import animals for draught or burden; sugar mills to be worked by the Republic, and the toll to be paid in sugar—another provides for establishing in each county poor houses for widows, orphans, and the destitute insane—another authorises the laying out of certain military defences at Cape Mount—another provides for the issuing of notes from 50 cents to 10 dollars—another imposes a duty of one dollar a gallon upon wine and malt liquors imported—another provides for the sale of public lands, at the rate of one dollar an acre for river lots, and 50 cents for upland. A bill had been introduced to incorporate a Railroad company, but whether carried or not the society did not know. The road was to be laid from the principal lumber manufactory to Monrovia, the rails to be of wood. The educational institutions of the colony were supplied mainly by the various missionary societies. The report concluded by an expression of regret at the loss of one of the principal founders of the society, the Rev. Leonard Woods, D. D.

The Chairman thought the report most encouraging. The society did not send out Minie rifles and Colt revolvers to the colony. They hoped to use no other arms than the sword of the spirit, which was the Word of God. From this they hoped for success, and they had a right to ex-

pect it, for they knew that the blessing of God would attend all such exertions as had been made by the society, and conquest would come in due time. That might not be of a startling character. They should be contented, then, if they heard from year to year what encouraged their hearts.

The Rev. Mr Means of Medway, who has been in Monrovia, moved the first resolution: "That the free republic of West Africa has the strongest claim to the sympathy and support of American Christians."—The essential idea of the society was to constitute a free nation on the coast of Africa, for a race elsewhere oppressed and denied the highest civil and social rights, for the purpose of elevating them, and the redemption of the continent to Christ. The scheme proposed to establish an independent nation on the coast of Africa, not by the ruin of existing governments, but by taking peaceable possession of a continent yet uncivilized and inviting occupants; and the materials for it were not to be drawn from the youthful vigor of another people, but by taking up a people now oppressed and degraded, and making of those who were outcasts elsewhere, in that land a name and a nation.

Here they did not enjoy civil and social rights as other men. It might be said that they had the same right here as we, and no doubt they had in a certain sense; but even the free Negroes had not opportunities for sufficient self-advancement. Here they were hewers of wood and drawers of water, boot-blacks, barbers, waiters, and servants of every kind.

It was from what he had seen they were capable of becoming in Liberia that he wished them to become all that they might be. He

knew it was painful to many of the Negroes to leave here, which was their native land. But the Israelites might say they had a right to remain in Egypt after being there for 200 years, but they left when God opened a path for them, as our Puritan fathers left England.

The proposal to establish an independent nation on the African coast looked further than commercial considerations,—the redemption of the land to the Lord Jesus Christ.—That colony as a free republic would stand there as an Apostle of Jesus Christ, to spread his principles in the surrounding country. It was not the great and mighty among us who were to carry the Gospel into Africa, but the down-trodden and degraded, who might translate the gospel into a civilized republic, and make chapter and verse stand out to every one who could look upon towns and villages, and church spires, and free schools. It might be it was their mission to anoint the herald of salvation, whose look should awake the continent to life. The third point to be accomplished by the scheme was the extinction of the foreign slave trade, and its repression throughout the world. It was the opinion of those who had been on the Coast, that the best way to prevent the slave trade was to plant free colonies along the coast, who would supply the interior with European articles in exchange for their products, and making it more lucrative to them than the slave trade was. Looking to what had been accomplished, there was a fair prospect for ultimate success.—The great difficulty had been that they wanted a better class of negroes, and more assistance in the shape of capital. The work was to be done in the North, by stirring up free negroes to go forth, where they might do a great work for God and

themselves. Indeed the great problem to be wrought out was to show that the race were capable of a high civilization; and the Society felt confident that this would be done if Christian men would meet them with hearty and generous sympathy.

Mr. Bradford, purser in the U. S. Navy, said that he had been for a long time on the Coast of Africa, and had ample opportunities of getting information as to Liberia. It gave him great pleasure to find that his expectations and hopes were fully realized. As an American he was proud to find there a young, vigorous and growing republic, established on such a basis and surrounded by such influences as to his mind gave a guarantee for its future prosperity. Mr. Roberts, the President, a colored man from Virginia, was known at home and abroad as a statesman of ability and an upright chief magistrate. The late Judge Benedict, originally a slave in Georgia, was one of the most high-minded and honorable men he ever knew, a man of excellent character, of intellectual culture, and indomitable perseverance. When there, he had made frequent visits to the House of Representatives and the Senate, and while he was delighted with the ability with which the various questions were discussed, he was much struck with the piety and decorum observed, which would favorably compare with other bodies. The best evidence he could give that the laws of Liberia were judiciously framed was to be found in the contented and prosperous condition of the people. On this question he wished to be explicit, because he knew that the contrary had been asserted by the enemies of the colony; it had been asserted that the people were destitute, and that they were leaving in numbers for the States.

He had served as long on that station as any officer in the Navy, and mingled a deal with the population of the colony, and he could safely and unequivocally pronounce such statements to be untrue, for in all his service he had met with but two individuals who wished to return to the States. The population was 200,000. The country was well wooded and watered, and the soil fertile, and it was pleasant for an American to find the comfortable homes of the colonists,—transformed from a plodding slave of the South to be free land holders. Monrovia was a beautiful town. As to the population of Liberia, he did not think that a more moral, correct, and religious people could be found on the face of the earth. He never saw a drunken man in the colony, and in all the period he was on that station, there were believed only two persons confined in the gaol.—There was no place where religious worship was so well attended, or the Sabbath more strictly observed.

The cause of African civilization was no longer an experiment. Sustained by the labors of good men, it had been crowned with the benedictions of God. Calumniated and misrepresented by infidel, Jacobite, and profligate, it had passed the fiery ordeal unscathed, and stood out to-day in purer beauty, the cause of humanity and of God. As Americans it was our duty, and should be our pleasure, to sustain that young republic, standing as a beacon to guide the nations into the paths of social redemption—as philanthropists anxious to annihilate the accursed slave trade, let us do it in the only way we could, by establishing colonies along the coast, and teaching the natives the arts of peace and the blessings of civilization;—and as a people professing to be followers of Christ, the claims of Africa

upon our sympathies were unbounded.

The Rev. Mr. Pinney, Secretary of the New York Society, who has just returned from Liberia, then addressed the meeting. He dwelt upon several aspects of the colonization movement, political, philanthro-

pic, religious and commercial; but his speech was brought to an abrupt termination by an announcement from the chair that the hour had arrived when the hall was required for another meeting.

The 100th Psalm was sung, and the assembly then dispersed.

[From the Bunker Hill Aurora.]

Letter from Com. Gregory, and Speech of Purser Bradford,

AT A PUBLIC MEETING OF THE CHARLESTOWN, MASS., COL. SOCIETY, MARCH 18, 1855.

Com. Gregory's Letter.

CHARLESTOWN, March 16, 1855.

DEAR SIR:—Addressing you as the President of the "Charlestown Colonization Society," I beg leave to state the following remarks and observations respecting the condition of the colored people at Liberia, as I found them while recently in command of the United States squadron employed on the coast of Africa for the suppression of the slave trade. Of the resources and the adaptation of that country, to the wants of that peculiar people, you must be already well informed, from the able and truthful reports so frequently made by the agents of the "American Colonization Society," as well as from other reliable sources; therefore, on those points, I shall only remark, that it seems to have been the design of Providence, that it should become the resting place of that oppressed race, and that the descendants of those barbarous tribes, so rudely and ruthlessly dragged from their native wilds into slavery, in times past, should return—a regenerated people, and under the blessed influences of religion and civilization—to establish the sacred symbol of the Cross over those benighted and idolatrous regions, to rear the standard of freedom, assume the natural rights of man, and enjoy all the blessings of liberty, free, independent and sovereign—to stay

the violent hand of the oppressor and kidnapper, and to transmit to their descendants, for all coming time, an inestimable inheritance, which cannot fail to produce the happiest influences upon the race throughout the length and breadth of the land, and at no distant time, give them, as a nation amongst nations, the respectful consideration of the whole world. Many who are now aiding the movement for the redemption of the colored people may live to see their most sanguine wishes realized, and all I have anticipated come to pass. The great work has commenced under the most promising auspices; and I predict that, though it may be without external aid, *its progress cannot be stayed*, but it may be greatly accelerated, by furnishing the means to those unfortunates now in our midst, living in a helpless state of dependence and degradation, to join their brethren in Africa, and give their aid to the great cause; as, also, to redeem them, individually, from the shackles which, unsupplied, they cannot by any possibility escape from.

Previously to my visiting Liberia, I had a hope that the colonization would be successful. I considered it but an experiment, and entertained but little faith in the result; but on my first visit to Monrovia every doubt was dispelled. I vis-

ited the people collectively and individually, and had every opportunity desired of forming a correct judgment of their condition and prospects. I found among them many intelligent and estimable men, too many to enumerate here. I visited the families freely and socially. I found the women courteous and and genteel in their manners; their houses comfortable, neat and tidy; and the inmates industrious and happy, apparently in the enjoyment of every domestic comfort, and some of the most opulent having many of the luxuries and elegancies of more favored and refined regions.

As a community, I consider the inhabitants of Monrovia entitled to a high standard in the scale of morality; they certainly were remarkably temperate. As a proof of these, I saw churches and schools well filled, and *an empty jail*. The leading men, and, indeed, all with whom I conversed on this subject, entertained proper ideas of the value and importance to themselves, and to the future interests of their country, of education. There were several primary schools, which I visited and examined. The attainments and information exhibited by the pupils, were very creditable. At the time they were erecting a good sized building, intended as a seminary for the higher branches. Among the pupils I observed several young natives, who, I was informed, were the children of some of the interior chiefs, and were being educated without allowing them to lose their native dialect, in order to fit them as instructors to their own tribes.

There were three churches at Monrovia, all well attended. I took the opportunity of landing on a Sunday morning, about the time of service, and can assure you, that it was a most gratifying sight to ob-

serve the congregation, as they came in from the different parts of the town, in families, and singly, all well and neatly dressed. I could scarcely realize the fact, that there, where but a few years before, roamed the savage and the wild beast—churches had been built and the altar of the living God raised, by a despised and persecuted people—on which they were offering up their united prayers and chanting his praise in songs of thankfulness, for his many and great mercies. It was to me a most interesting spectacle, one that I could hardly realize, and a sure sign that the hopes and fortunes of that little band of christians were based upon a rock—the foundation of which would be permanent as the power that established them upon it. Such have been the works of the Colonization Societies; for without them, and the continued interest they have taken in the welfare and prosperity of the Colony—such results would never have happened.

One great result has already been obtained by the establishment of a christian people upon the African shores, and that is *the entire suppression* of the slave trade, on a line of coast, extending about four hundred miles from north to south, from whence, within a few years past, thousands of wretched beings were annually torn from their homes, and doomed to all the sufferings and horrors of hopeless slavery. The powerful navy of England and France, had for years vainly endeavored to prevent and put a stop to that infamous traffic in human blood; what they could not do with all the exercise of their power, has been quietly and peacefully accomplished by humbler means—by that interesting little colony—and, as their influence and increase extends along the coast, the haunts of the

slavers will be rooted out, and in time the slave trade totally suppressed. Had the vast sums expended in naval armaments been applied to colonizing the coast—the slave trade would have ceased long since. The Colonization Societies have already done much, but there is still a vast field for their action—the tide of emigration should not be allowed to slacken—for there is a double motive in urging on the glorious work, the freedom and happiness of colored people both here and on the shores of Africa. The remarks I have made apply to all the towns upon the coast of Liberia.

That the cause may prosper, is the sincere wish of your friend and servant,

F. H. GREGORY.

Purser Bradford's Remarks.

I presume it is unnecessary for me to say, Mr. President, that I occupy a very novel position, and embarrassed as I am, should scarcely venture to obtrude myself upon the congregation, did I not hold that man unfaithful to his trust, who shrinks from the performance of any duty by which he can further the cause of philanthropy or the still holier purpose of religion.

Among the various benevolent enterprises of our remarkable age, I regard the cause of African Colonization as pre-eminently distinguished, commanding itself to our judgment and sympathies by the dignity of its subject, the encouragement of the past, and the promise of a glorious future. I am not here this evening, Mr. President, as the apologist of slavery, neither the advocate of blind, unthinking, persecuting fanaticism. I cannot, Sir, minister to popular prejudice, neither would I willingly give offence to honest, popular convictions, and should I give utterance to senti-

ments not in general accord, I beg you will do me the justice to believe that they are deliberately and honestly cherished.

The subject of African Colonization and its relation to slavery, is a practical one, and we should deal with it, not as vague theorists but as practical men. It is eminently a question of fact; and what do the facts teach us? Why, Sir, from a period of time almost coeval with the peopling of the earth, a race has existed, marked and known as the servants of their brethren, and distinguished no less by their moral, political and social degradation, than by the unmistakeable badge which points them out as a distinct branch of the family of man. The history of this unfortunate people is a history of wrong, and oppression, of might not right. The various nations contiguous to Africa have from time immemorial made drafts upon her population as their convenience required, and her sable sons and daughters have been consigned to bondage as their natural heritage. In the providence of God this unfortunate race have reached our shores, and among the various colonies composing our confederation the system of African slavery was established in the most positive form. At a subsequent period some of the colonies which had been most active in the introduction of slavery, saw fit to abolish it, and by the enactment of law conferred freedom upon their bondmen. The hopes of advancement and elevation founded upon these acts of emancipation, were soon doomed to disappointment; the good and true men whose object was the black man's highest and best interest, were soon convinced that their expectations were not, and could not be realized, that the result of their labor was simply a change without an im-

provement of condition, that the negro though nominally free, was practically a slave, and without the protection and provision which that relation secured—in a word, Sir, they found in vigorous, sturdy operation the infallible, immutable law, which declares that there can be no substantial appreciation, or enjoyment of liberty, without the rights and privileges of social and political equality. There can be no social equality without a free, unrestrained mingling of races. An idea tolerated only by the debased and fanatical—a sentiment repugnant to every instinct of our nature, as it is violative of the proper law of God himself—a law plain and unmistakeable, indelibly stamped in characters of black and white, living, moving, known and read of all men. Mr. President, I yield to no man in my just appreciation of the negro character, in my sympathy for his misfortunes, and in my anxious hopes for his ultimate and highest good, but, Sir, I am compelled by a cloud of witnesses, as well as my own convictions, to believe, that in contact with the white man he must ever bear the mark of inferiority; that advocate, as you will, theorise and speculate as you may, so long as they tread the same soil, the position of the negro will be one of subserviency, of vassalage, of practical slavery, from which there is no redemption but by an entire separation of races.

The great and good men, the very fathers of the efforts made to ameliorate the condition of the African race, believed this, and hence turned their eyes toward Africa as the resting place of their hopes, as the land where alone the negro could achieve his highest destiny, where untrammeled and free, he could stand forth in the dignity and glory of regenerated manhood. With these

hopes, with feeble means, but mighty faith, the Colony of Liberia was projected, and with the results of these noble efforts of philanthropy it is my fortune to be familiar.

During a cruise of three years on the African station, my visits to the various colonial settlements were frequent, my opportunities for obtaining information ample, and, Sir, it gives me great pleasure to say that my expectations and even my hopes were fully realized. As an American citizen, I was proud to see, in that land of darkness and barbarism, a young and vigorous republic, rapidly growing and expanding—established upon such a basis, and controlled by such influences, as give a sure guarantee that its high mission will be accomplished—that the cause, whatever obstacles may oppose, will continue onward and upward—with a number of the principal personages connected with the government of Liberia, I had frequent and agreeable intercourse. Mr. Roberts, the President, a colored man from Virginia, has a reputation abroad and at home as a high-toned, courteous gentleman, a statesman of ability, an impartial, honored chief magistrate. The judiciary department is presided over by Samuel Benedict, originally a slave in the State of Georgia, a man whose excellent character, untiring industry, and sound judgment, confer dignity upon his position. I paid several visits to the Senate and House of Representatives, and found their proceedings marked by an ability, and characterized by a propriety and decorum which would very favorably compare with bodies of greater pretensions elsewhere. The best evidence that the laws of the Republic are judiciously framed, and faithfully executed, is found in the contented, prosperous and happy condition of the people. Upon

this subject I desire, Mr. President, to be explicit, as it has been asserted, and boldly, by the enemies of this great cause, that the reverse is the case—that disaffection in the Colony is rife, and that a large portion of the population, disappointed and dejected, if not restrained by poverty, would abandon it in disgust.—I feel fully authorized to pronounce these statements unequivocally and essentially untrue. During a period of service on the coast of Africa, longer than any other commissioned officer of the United States Navy, and with, I believe, a still greater share of personal intercourse with the inhabitants, I met with but two individuals who expressed a desire permanently to return to the United States. One of these was an old lady from Charleston, South Carolina, who had reached the sixty-fifth year of her pilgrimage before landing in the colony, a period of life when it is not always agreeable or practicable to break off old and form new attachments; and considering that this personage was a maiden lady, without family interests or influence, I think she was excusable; the other subject was a worthless, idle fellow, who had offended against the laws of the Commonwealth, and of course disliked the discipline for such cases made and provided. I believe, sir, I can fearlessly assert that the general tone of the Liberian Colonists is contentedness, happiness, with a strong sense of gratitude to the kind and generous friends in the United States, to whose courageous efforts under God, they are indebted for their homes, their country and nationality.

The geographical position of Liberia is favorable alike for the pursuits of agriculture and commerce—it extends from the British settlement of Sierra Leone on the north, to the river Cavally on the south,

embracing a line of coast of about four hundred miles, and containing a population, native and colonial, estimated to exceed two hundred thousand souls. The territory is well watered, abounds in noble forests, and possesses a soil luxuriantly fertile, yielding a secure and ample return to the husbandman for the labor of his hands. It is pleasant to see in various parts of this extended territory the comfortable homesteads of the colonial farmer, in many instances transformed as if by magic from the plodding slave of the South into the thrifty, independent free holder of the African Commonwealth.

There are numerous settlements in the Republic, all of which possess interest to an American; Monrovia, the political and commercial metropolis, especially so. Monrovia is beautifully situated on Cape Mesurado, is regularly and handsomely laid out, with broad, straight streets, and with its churches and school houses very much resembles one of our pleasant New England villages. The residences are generally neat and tasteful, indicative of comfort, while not a few exhibit the possession of comparative wealth and refinement.

The population of Liberia I would characterize as a religious one—like the Puritan fathers, they seem to regard themselves as the objects of a special Providence, and never have I seen greater attention paid to the obligations and observances of religion. The Sabbath schools, the nurseries of the church, are well filled; and in no part of the world, at the sound of the church-bell, is seen so large a proportion of the inhabitants pressing towards the temple of worship. I have frequently been present at their religious services, and always with pleasure.—The last sermon I heard in Africa I

will never forget—the occasion was a melancholy one, being to pay the last tribute of affection to the memory of a young and accomplished missionary, who but a few months before had left a home of affluence and elegance in one of our southern cities, to labor for the welfare of down-trodden Africa—and after a few weeks service fell like a true soldier of the cross at the post of danger and duty. The congregation was crowded: the preacher, a young black man, was educated and gifted; his discourse, from the text, "there remaineth, therefore, a rest for the people of God," was thoroughly and eloquently appropriative. My own mind was never more impressed with the divinity of the Christian faith, or the glory of the Christian hope, and at the conclusion when the whole congregation rose up and sang the old familiar hymn—

"There is a land of pure delight,"

I assure you, sir, I could scarcely realize that I was in Africa, and worshiping upon a spot where, a few years ago, the wild beasts of the forest roamed undisturbed.

The cause of African Colonization is no longer an experiment, it is a problem solved. Sustained by the sympathies and labor of good men, it has been crowned with the benediction of Heaven—calumniated and misrepresented by the infidel, the profligate and the fanatical; it has passed the fiery ordeal unscathed, and stands forth with purer beauty; the cause of humanity, the cause of God—demanding the fealty of our intellects, the homage of our hearts.

As Americans, proud of our glorious institutions—strong in the faith that our principles of government are those which best conduce to the welfare of man, we should earnestly sustain this young and distant republic, standing as it does a beacon-light in a land of gross darkness, to guide the nation into the paths of political and social redemption. As philanthropists, if we desire to banish from the great highway of nations the cursed slave trade, let us do it in the only effectual way in which it can be done, and as it has been in and by Liberia, by planting Christian colonies along the coast, and instructing the degraded natives in the arts of peace, and in the blessings of civilization. As a people professing to be the followers of the Prince of Peace, the claims of Africa upon our sympathies are unbounded. We have been partners in the infliction of a great wrong, in tearing away her sons and daughters, and in appropriating their labor and sweat, and toil and strength, to increase our store; and is it not meet and right, that for bone and muscle, flesh and blood, spirit and life, we should bear to them the blessings of Religion, teach them the way of salvation, and point them to the highway of holiness, which leadeth to the better land. I believe, sir, this dispensation is resting upon us, and if we are faithful to our trust, and Africa, through our instrumentality, shall arise from the slumbers and darkness of ages, and stand forth a redeemed and regenerate people, we will then have fulfilled our high mission, and stand acquitted in the latter day.

[Continued from page 179.]

Legislature of the Republic of Liberia.

ACTS PASSED AT THE LAST SESSION JANUARY, 1855.

An act for the relief and employment of the Poor.

Sec. 1. It is enacted by the Senate and

House of Representatives of the Republic of Liberia in Legislature assembled—

That the support and maintenance

of aged widows, destitute orphans, poor persons and invalid poor, and all insane persons destitute of support, shall be borne by the Republic, under the following provisions:

2. *It is further enacted,* That manual and mechanic labor asylums shall be provided for such classes of individuals as are named (whether colonists or natives,) in the first section, in each of the counties of this Republic, to be styled *County Poor Houses*. Each house shall be forty feet by thirty feet: two stories high, of nine feet each, with passages running through the centre: and two rooms in the attic; so partitioned, as to make four rooms on each of the floors of the two stories; with a piazza in front of the building. The walls to be of brick or stone, or good durable wood material. And that a superintendent be appointed by the President, with the advice and consent of the Senate, whose business it shall be to superintend and manage the operative concerns of the said institution.

3. *It is further enacted,* That all male inmates of the said County Poor Houses, not disabled by disease or otherwise, shall be employed in the cultivation of a farm, which shall be connected with the establishment: or any other kind of labor that may be instituted about the premises, until the overseer and commissioners shall judge them capable of taking care of themselves; and all articles used by the inmates of said establishment from the farm, shall be accounted for to the Secretary of the Treasury, and the proceeds arising from the sale of any surplus shall be paid into the public Treasury. The President shall appoint a discreet person to choose any tract of land not otherwise appropriated, which may be used for the establishment; not however to exceed one hundred acres.

4. *It is further enacted,* That a number of cards, wheels, looms, knitting and sewing needles, shall be provided for the use of all females who reside in the County Poor House, so that they may be employed in carding, spinning, weaving, knitting and sewing; and, to the end that there be no idlers about the institution, the requisite quantum of wool, cotton, flax, hemp, and such other materials as may be manufactured into useful articles for the convenience of the country, shall be kept constantly on hand.

5. *It is further enacted,* That there shall be a matron employed, whose duty it shall be to take care of the children, and see that cleanliness is strictly observed, under such rules as the board of commissioners may from time to time point out to her. And she shall receive a compensation for her services, to be fixed by the said commissioners.

6. *It is further enacted,* That, for the improvement of the inmates of this institution, carpenters, rope-makers, blacksmiths and such other mechanics as the improving state of the institution may demand, may be employed in and about the establishment, for the purpose of instructing the inmates in these several branches.

7. *It is further enacted,* That the poor of this Republic shall not be allowed to wander about from one settlement to the other, but shall be taken by the officer appointed for that purpose, and placed under the care of the superintendent of the County Poor House—the Government paying, out of the monies appropriated for this purpose, the expenses of such removals to the Poor House.

8. *It is further enacted,* That a board of seventeen commissioners shall be appointed annually by the President, with the advice and con-

sent of the Senate, seven for the County of Montserrado : five for the County of Grand Bassa : and five for the County of Sinoe. This board shall regularly inspect, once in every three months, these institutions, and make annual reports to the legislature, of the condition of the health of the inmates and their improvement in morals, education, and mechanic arts; whether they are properly fed and clothed—what the state of discipline—the receipts and expenditures of the County Poor House, and suggest any plan of improvement, they may deem expedient.

The Board shall include, also, in their reports, the number of paupers, invalids, aged widows, destitute orphans and insane persons in their respective Counties. It shall be the duty of said commissioners to prescribe the rates of allowance for the support of the inmates of said institution, and to ordain such rules and regulations for the government of the establishment, not otherwise provided by law.

9. *It is further enacted,* That there shall be kept a record of the names of the inmates of each County Poor House, by the superintendent—which record shall be handed to the commissioners, in time to be included in their annual reports to the President.

10. *It is further enacted,* That so much of the duties as arises from the importation of all ardent spirits, wines and cordials, in this Republic, be, and the same is hereby appropriated to carry out the provisions of this act, and the President is hereby authorized to draw on the public Treasury for the same, and as soon as a sufficient amount of monies from said duties is collected to justify the commencement of said Poor Houses, he is hereby requested to commence the erection of said buildings.

11. *It is further enacted,* That, as an explanation, so much of this act as refers to the employment of mechanics, carpenters, rope-makers, blacksmiths, &c., and the procuring of cards, wheels, looms, &c., and the "requisite quantum" of wool, cotton, flax, hemp, &c., be, and the same is left to the judgment of the President, as to whether he should provide them, until after the above buildings for the poor are erected, or not: and then only such of the above named mechanics, and materials, &c., as he may deem expedient, for the useful and necessary operations of said Poor Houses, and as the money arising from said duties may justify.

Approved Jan. 30th, 1855.

An act authorizing and directing the formation of a settlement at Grand Cape Mount in the County of Montserrado.

It is enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the Republic of Liberia in Legislature assembled—

Sec. 1. That the President be, and he is hereby authorized, and requested, to adopt such measures as may be deemed most advisable, to carry out the provisions of this act by securing the services of seventy-five volunteers, (able bodied men,) to proceed to Grand Cape Mount, in the service of the government, said volunteers to be fed by the government, and to be governed by the appended rules, and such other rules and regulations as the President may deem necessary for the establishment and security of a settlement. Rations of said volunteers, shall be in quality and quantity the same granted to the militia when in actual service. The services to be rendered by said volunteers, shall be regulated by the President, or by such officer or officers, acting under his instructions, as he may appoint to perform such duty.

Sec. 2. That the volunteers shall

enlist to serve twelve months, they shall be paid for service rendered at the rate of eight dollars per month, and as an inducement to settle permanently at Cape Mount, (the President is requested to procure such volunteers, as wish to settle permanently at Grand Cape Mount if possible,) each volunteer shall receive as a bounty, one Town lot, and thirty acres of farm land.

Sec. 3. That the President is further authorized, if circumstances will warrant it, to proceed to Cape Mount at an early day, for the purpose of selecting a suitable site, and direct the laying out of a Town, to be called "Roberts Port," as a token of respect for the many valuable services rendered by the illustrious Chief Magistrate of this Republic. The lots in said Town shall be one quarter of an acre of land, and adjacent there shall be farm lots laid out of ten acres each, and the plan of the Town, width of the streets, the number and size of the public parks (if any) shall be left to the discretion of the executive, whose name it is intended to bear, and in case that circumstances will not warrant the President proceeding to Cape Mount, he is authorized to appoint some judicious person or persons, to superintend the same.

Sec. 4. The President is hereby instructed and authorized, to elect and appoint such officers for said settlement, as he may deem necessary, and shall fix the pay of the acting officers, and shall take any and all necessary measures for the defence and protection of the place, by having erected a stockade or block house, as may be found requisite, or if at all needed for common defence; and as the extension of settlements along our coast, when practicable, is desirable, and in this case also the securing of peace to the country, the President is requested in per-

son or by commissioners, to use any and every conciliatory effort possible, to secure this desirable end.

Sec. 5. *It is further enacted,* That the sum of four thousand dollars be, and the same is hereby appropriated, out of any money in the public Treasury, to carry out the provisions of this act, and that the President be, and he is hereby authorized to draw on the public Treasury for the same.

Rules and regulations for the settlement of Grand Cape Mount.

The Government being about to found and build up a settlement at Grand Cape Mount, the following regulations shall be in force until otherwise ordered. The rules shall be read or otherwise made known to every person to become a volunteer, and his consent to be governed by them, obtained before his name be registered as a volunteer.

1. The settlement shall be governed by such ordinances as the President shall from time to time ordain, and to which every settler or volunteer shall be required to conform.

2. There shall be an intendant of the settlement—three Magistrates and two Constables. The duties of the first, and his remuneration and immunities if any, to be fixed by the President until the meeting of the Legislature.

3. Each volunteer shall engage to remain at the settlement twelve months: an abandonment of the settlement before the expiration of that time, shall operate to the forfeiture of all claims for bounty of every description.

4. Each volunteer shall faithfully and promptly obey all such laws as may be, from time to time made, whether by the President, Legislature, or Committee of Vigilance, for the government of the settlement—and all regulations which may be

made by the said committee for temporary and local purposes shall have the force of law until repealed or revoked.

5. The President may at pleasure revoke any law made by the committee of vigilance.

6. The intendant of the settlement shall name three persons from among the volunteers, who with himself and the magistrates shall constitute a committee of vigilance: five of whom shall be competent to act. Their duties shall be to direct and to determine such duties of protection, defense, or police, as may not be specifically assigned to the intendant by the President or Legislature, and which may be deemed necessary to the safety and prosperity of the settlement.

7. At the expiration of twelve months, each volunteer shall be entitled to a deed in fee simple for one town lot and ten acres of farm land: provided the claim therefor shall not have been forfeited. The legal representatives of any volunteer who shall have gone to the settlement, but died before the expiration of twelve months, shall be entitled to his land, and the title shall vest in said representative in the same manner as it would have vested in the volunteer, had he survived the twelve months.

8. Each volunteer during the first three months, shall, in addition to the regular military and police duty, which may be enjoined by the superintendent or committee of vigilance, give two days service gratis, in clearing lands, erecting defences, cutting lines for surveys, &c.

9. When a site for a town shall have been selected, and a plot for the same made out, the volunteers shall be entitled to draw lots, and a certificate shall be given to each one so drawing and his name marked on the corresponding number in the

plot and registered in a register to be kept by the superintendent for the purpose. The same rule shall hold in the allotment of farm lands: subject however in every case to such reservations as may be made for governmental purposes.

10. The word volunteers are meant to apply exclusively to such persons as shall or may be selected to go up and form the settlement.

11. The President or Legislature may make from time to time any other regulations not repugnant to the above.

12. The volunteers shall constitute one military company, under the command of one captain, two lieutenants, one ensign, four sergeants and four corporals, the captain, lieutenants and ensign, shall be named and commissioned by the President, the others to be elected by the company. It is understood that this company is a temporary institution to be disbanded at the pleasure of the President. The company is to drill twice a day if necessary, and shall do such duty, day and night, as sentinel and guard, as the exigency of the case may require.

13. The regulations in regard to military duty shall bear equally upon all persons whether volunteers or not, who shall reside in the settlement; provided there shall no foreigners be included in the above arrangement.

14. The commissioned officers of the company, or a majority of them, shall compose a board, and be competent to try all offences which do not involve the life of the offenders, and shall have the same authority to inflict punishment and impose fines that is granted by law to a regimental court martial.

15. Each volunteer shall be held responsible for all public property which may be placed in his charge.

Approved Jan. 30th, 1855.

*An act authorizing the establishment
of an uniform currency.*

It is enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the Republic of Liberia in Legislature assembled—

Sec. 1. That the Secretary of the Treasury be, and he is hereby authorized and requested, with the advice of the President to procure as early as practicable for the use of the Government a set of engraved plates for striking off engraved bills of five denominations: ten, five, three and one dollars, and fifty cents, to be used as a paper currency in the Republic, and to obtain suitable paper for the said bills.

Sec. 2. *It is further enacted,* That the face of said plates be so engraved as to make the following impressions on the bills stricken off, *i. e.* in the centre and on the upper part of the bill a frontispiece representing a palm tree with a spade standing at its base, and a plough. In the background the ocean with a ship under sail; above the ship a dove on the wing with an open scroll in its mouth; over the frontispiece the words in large capital letters, "THE REPUBLIC OF LIBERIA," on the left hand opposite the frontispiece, (No) or number, across the two ends the denomination of the bill; coming immediately under the frontispiece the words, on demand at the Treasury Department of the Republic of Liberia will pay to bearer in gold or silver coin. Then a denomination of the bill, and then the name of Monrovia, then the figures 185—the date of said bills. Below and near the bottom of the bill and near the right hand corner, the words Secretary of the Treasury; near the right hand corner and opposite the words Secretary of the Treasury, the word President, on the fifty cent bill opposite the frontispiece on the right hand be a capital letter A.

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Sec. 3. And further, When the bills thus specified are properly executed and signed by the Secretary of the Treasury and the President, shall be the lawful paper currency of the Republic, any law conflicting with the same, be and the same is hereby repealed.

Sec. 4. And further, That the Secretary of the Treasury be and he is hereby authorized and requested to call in all bills or notes now in circulation, and issue others in their place to the amount of eight thousand dollars.

Approved Jan. 28th, 1855.

*An act to amend an act regulating
the fees of public officers.*

Whereas as the laws now in existence in this Republic make no provision for the pay of sheriffs while attending as the ministerial officers of the monthly and superior court, therefore,

It is enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the Republic of Liberia in Legislature assembled—

Sec. 1. That from and after the passage of this act, sheriffs shall receive the sum of one dollar and fifty cents per diem, while attending on the monthly and superior courts, in addition to the fees already allowed by law.

2. And it is further enacted, That from and after the passage of this act, magistrates shall receive,

For issuing warrants, subpoena or executions, 30 cents; for every additional name in subpoena, 6 cents; for swearing witnesses, for each, 6 cents; for recording judgment, in every case, 50 cents; for taking written affidavits, 30 cents; for sitting in the Monthly Court, per diem, \$1.25. And ten cents per mile for travelling expenses. And further, that in every case examined before a Justice's Court, and sent forward to the Monthly Court, the justice

shall be allowed the whole of their fees, as if the case had been finally determined by the said Justice's Court, which bill of fees, having been made out according to the documents returned to the clerk of the Court, the said clerk shall sign it, and on its being presented to the Superintendent of the county or the President, he shall order the payment of the same.

Any law conflicting with these acts be, and the same is hereby repealed.

Approved Jan. 30th, 1855.

An act to amend an act entitled "an act regulating Navigation, Commerce and Revenue."

It is enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the Republic of Liberia in Legislature assembled—

Sec. 1. That from and after the first day of May, 1855, after the passage of this act, there shall be collected a duty of one dollar per gallon on all ardent spirits, wines, claret, cordials and malt liquors, landed in this republic; and all such articles shall be landed under the immediate observation of the collector, or his deputy, and by him gauged, or the quantity ascertained on the spot, and the amount of duties thereon paid before it goes out of the hands of the collector.

Sec. 2. *It is further enacted*, That the 3rd section of the 5th article, and so much of the 8th article of the Navigation, Commerce and Revenue law as relates to license, and the retailing of ardent spirits be, and the same is hereby repealed.

This act to be of full force from and after the first day of May, 1855.

Approved Jan. 18, 1855.

Whereas it appears in a petition from several citizens of the different settlements of the Republic of Liberia, begging for aid in the erection of a jail, bridges, &c. &c. therefore,

It is enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the Republic of Liberia in Legislature assembled—

Sec. 1. That the sum of two thousand dollars be, and the same is hereby appropriated to build a jail in the county of Sinoe.

Sec. 2. The above named jail is to be of the best material, that is to say the foundation to be of substantial rock, the walls to be of good, hard and well burnt brick, and where timber is required the best that can be procured is to be used.

Sec. 3. The said jail is to be of the dimensions, that is to say twenty-seven feet square, the walls of the first story to be ten feet high, and eighteen inches thick; the second story to be nine feet high and fourteen inches thick; to be arranged as per plan accompanying the petition, the building to be under the supervision of the commissioner provided for by the act regulating public work.

Sec. 4. *It is further enacted*, That there be an appropriation of one hundred and fifty dollars, to aid in the erection of a bridge across the creek running between the settlements of Farmersville and Lexington, in the county of Sinoe, to be built of the best materials that can be procured.

Sec. 5. *And further*, That the sum of one hundred dollars be, and the same is hereby appropriated to aid in the erection of a bridge across the creek running between the settlements of Bluntsville and Readsville, to be built of the best materials that can be procured.

Sec. 6. *Further*, That the sum of fifty dollars be appropriated, to aid the citizens of New Georgia in the erection of a bridge across a creek running in the rear of said settlement. And the President is hereby authorized to draw on the Public Treasury for the same.

Approved Jan. 20th, 1855.

An act authorising the placing of Sinou county in a state of defence and the building of block houses and armories in the counties of Grand Bassa and Sinou.

It is enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the Republic of Liberia in Legislature assembled—

SEC. 1. That the President be requested and he is hereby authorized and requested to use all possible despatch to have the county of Smou placed in a state of defence by having deposited in that county, two hundred and fifty public muskets in addition to what is now there, also a sufficient supply of powder and balls (or lead and balls and buck shot moulds) for cartridges and all other munitions of war that he may deem advisable and have in his power to have supplied, and that there be also deposited in the county of Grand Bassa two hundred muskets with the addition of powder and balls, &c. as provided above for Sinou county.

SEC. 2. And further; That such cannon as are now in Sinou County that can be made available, be fitted up with substantial carriages, and to be located at different points, as may be selected, so as to be made available in case of necessity, and where there are none to have temporary gun houses constructed of native materials for building until otherwise provided for.

SEC. 3. And further; That the Commissary for Sinou County be instructed with the advice of the Commander of the Regiment to have fitted up for temporary security of Public arms, ammunition and other munitions of war, a suitable room or rooms, not exceeding two, as may be procured for the present purpose until others may be supplied by the government.

SEC. 4. And further; That arrangements be made (agreeable to

the law governing public works) for erecting in the county of Grand Bassa, once block house, and in the county of Sinou, two block houses, at such points as may be selected as being best suited for the fortification of said counties. The said houses to be of a sexangular or hexagonal shape, sixteen feet in diameter and fifteen feet high, to be built of good durable timber, squared and not less than twelve inches, the logs to be fitted so as to make a close point, to have a shingled roof, and to have a substantial floor for cannon, elevated six feet from the base. In the basement to have one door three and a half feet wide by five high, and fifteen loop-holes four inches square, equally proportioned around on the cannon floor, to have six port-holes two and a half feet square, to have good, durable, and substantial shutters, not less than two and a half inches thick for the port holes and door, to be hung with good substantial hinges to suit the same, and pugs for the loop-holes, each house to be mounted with not less than two cannon with carriages in good order.

SEC. 5. And further; That there be erected in the counties of Grand Bassa and Sinou each a suitable house for government armory, to be constructed of stone or brick, to be twenty-one feet long, sixteen feet wide and sixteen feet high; first floor elevated six feet from the base, making a basement of six feet in the clear, to be used as a cannon house; on the first floor to be a partition running across the house, and running up to the combing, making on one end a room of eight feet. The floors and partitions to be laid of seasoned plank, and to be tongued and grooved, the house to have a door to each apartment, both to be on the same side and near each corner, just clearing the

side braces, and a window in the opposite side facing the doors.—The eight feet apartment to be used as a magazine until other arrangements are made for a magazine, therefore, there will be no communication between the two apartments on the inside.

SEC. 6. And further; That the sum of five thousand dollars be, and the same is hereby appropriated, to carry into effect the provisions of this act, and if the Executive find it necessary he is hereby authorized and requested to effect a loan on the faith and credit of the Republic, of money sufficient from any citizen or citizens of either of the counties aforesaid, on as reasonable terms as possible, to carry out the provisions of this act, and that the President be, and he is hereby authorized and requested to draw on the Public Treasury for the said amount.

Approved Jan. 25th, 1855.

Whereas His Excellency, the President, sets forth in his message to the Legislature, the further continuance of that lively interest manifested by Samuel Gurney, Esq., of London, for the welfare and prosperity of the Republic of Liberia, by considering her wants, and his liberality in aiding, by his influence and means, to have them supplied, and of his cordial co-operation in a measure proposed by himself in procuring for the Republic of Liberia a metallic currency, which he thought Liberia ought to have, and which he readily proposed to furnish, which would cost about two hundred pounds, on condition that the government of Liberia would supply one hundred pounds, and that he would supply one hundred pounds to meet the demand, which proposition was agreed to by His Excellency, the President, assuming the responsibility on the part of the government:

Resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives of the Republic of Liberia in Legislature assembled.—

SEC. 1. That the responsibility assumed by His Excellency, the President, in accepting the proposition of Samuel Gurney, Esq., of London, and his agreeing on the part of the Republic, to furnish one hundred pounds, for furnishing the Republic of Liberia with a metallic currency, meets the most favorable concurrence of the Legislature; and further; do hereby appropriate the sum of six hundred dollars to meet the aforesaid amount, and any other charges arising, and the President be, and he is hereby authorized to draw on the Public Treasury for the same.

SEC. 2. And it is further resolved that the President be, and he is hereby requested, to tender Samuel Gurney, Esq., of London, the thanks of this government, and the citizens generally, for the liberal contribution made by him, in aid for the procuring of a metallic currency for the Republic of Liberia, and that they gratefully acknowledge the same.

Approved Jan. 25th, 1855.

An Act to regulate the sale of Public Lands, &c.

It is enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the Republic of Liberia in Legislature assembled—

SECTION 1. That there shall be appointed in each of the counties of this Republic, one person to be called Land Commissioner: his duty shall be to effect the sale of public lands, any citizen expressing to him a desire to purchase a lot or parcel of public land (excepting such as may be reserved for public use) he shall forthwith have the said lot or parcel of land so desired, surveyed at the expense of the government so as to give the precise number, situation, and the boundaries before offering it for sale, and upon his receiving the survey-

or's certificate describing the boundaries, number &c of said land, he shall, on the first day of the term of the Court of Quarter session, when it is not in session offer at public auction, in the front of the "Court House," the lot or parcel of land so desired and surveyed. He shall file in his office all certificates received by him from the surveyor of lands surveyed by him, and keep a correct account in a book furnished for the purpose of all lands sold, and report quarterly to the Secretary of the Treasury. And shall receive five per cent., to be paid by the government, on all sales of land effected by him.

2. *It is further enacted,* That the Land Commissioner shall give the purchaser of lands sold by him a copy of the surveyor's certificate, endorsing on the back of it the date on which the land was sold, and the amount for which it was sold. The purchaser, on receiving said certificate, shall pay into the Treasury, within ninety days, the full amount for land so purchased, and take the Treasurer's receipt for the same, and present the same to the Land Commissioner, and should the purchaser fail to comply the sale shall be null and void, and in all such cases the person shall be responsible to the Land Commissioner for the amount of his per centage on sales, and on his failing to pay the same, it may be recovered in an action of debt before any Justice of the Peace or Court having jurisdiction in the case.

3. *It is further enacted,* That the Land Commissioner, on receiving the Treasurer's receipt for moneys paid in for lands sold, shall forthwith grant the purchaser a certificate addressed to the Register certifying that he had complied with the law in the purchase of lot or parcel of land as described by the surveyor's

certificate, a copy of the same thereto annexed, and that he is entitled to a deed for the same, for which certificate he shall pay twenty-five cents. All lands surveyed and offered at auction and not sold may be sold by the Land Commissioner at private sale, payment to be made the same as land sold at auction, provided it is not sold below the minimum prices of land. The minimum prices of land lying on the margin of rivers, shall be one dollar an acre, and those lying in the interior of the lands on the rivers fifty cents. Town lots each shall be thirty dollars, except marshy, rocky, and barren lots and plots of land which may be sold to the highest bidder.

4. *It is further enacted,* That it shall be the duty of the Register on receiving the certificate of the Land Commissioner with a copy of the surveyor's certificate describing the number and boundaries &c. of land annexed, to immediately fill up a deed with the number of acres, number of lot, and boundaries, &c., as per surveyor's certificate, countersigning the same as being executed on the authority of the Land Commissioner's certificate with the day and date so executed and deliver the same over to the purchaser, he paying for the same. The Register shall file all certificates and shall transmit them semi-annually to the Secretary of State. He shall be allowed the usual fees for making out and recording deeds, it being hereby made the duty of each Register when called upon to record deeds for lands sold in his county, in a book furnished him for the purpose. The President is hereby authorized and requested to lodge in the hands of the Register of each county a sufficient number of blank deeds for lands, to be filled up by the Register according to the 4th section of this act.

5. It is further enacted, That the President is hereby authorized and requested to have drawn up at as early a date as possible so as to be extended, a correct plot, where there is none, of each town and village or settlement in the several counties of this Republic, where lands are being drawn or sold, and a copy of each plot of the different towns, villages, or settlements in the respective counties, be placed in the office of the Land Commissioner, and also in the office of the Register, to note on the plot deposited in his office, all lands disposed of by the government for which he gave deeds, or otherwise coming under his notice, and to whom conveyed. It shall be the duty of the Land Commissioner to note on the plot deposited in his office all lands sold by him and to whom sold, and of all lands reported by the surveyors. The Land Commissioner shall be held responsible for any damage sustained by any person or persons from mismanagement or neglect of the duties of his office. And further, any law conflicting with this act be, and the same is hereby repealed.

Approved Jan. 20, 1855.

An Act to encourage and assist the citizens of Virginia and Clay Ashland to open a road and make bridges between the two settlements.

It is enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the Republic of Liberia in Legislature assembled.

That, from and after the passage of this act, the sum of two hundred and fifty dollars be, and the same is hereby appropriated to assist the inhabitants of Clay Ashland and Virginia in building bridges: that is to say, for Virginia, seventy-five dollars, for a bridge near the Receptione, to Clay Ashland, one hundred and fifty dollars,—to assist to build bridges over Russel's and Hazel's creek, of durable materials.—Also, the amount of one hundred dollars to the citizens of Harrisburg, opposite Millsburg—to assist them to open a good road, thrown up ten feet wide—to the large creek commonly called Mill Creek—provided, always, that the work is done and inspected by at least two discreet persons, appointed by the President for that purpose.

Approved Jan. 20, 1855.

[From the N. Y. Com. Advertiser, May 11.]
New York State Colonization Society.

The twenty-third anniversary of this Society was celebrated last evening at the Reformed Dutch Church in Lafayette place. The President of the Society, Anson G. Phelps, Esq., occupied the chair.

The Rev. Joseph Holdich, D. D., opened the exercises with prayer. The report of the board of managers, which was very long, had been prepared by G. P. Disosway, Esq., who acted as corresponding secretary during the absence of the Rev. Mr. Pinney. Mr. D. read the following abstract:

In presenting this annual report the board of managers would acknowledge with profound gratitude the kind care of the Almighty, which has been extended

to the officers and managers of this Society during the past year: only one of their number, the Rev. J. S. Spencer, D. D., of Brooklyn, long one of our Vice Presidents, has ceased from his earthly labors. He was long permitted to do good among his fellow men. Peace to his beloved memory!

From the Treasurer's report it will be seen that the receipts during the year were \$17,371 52, and expenditures, \$16,938 44.

It is highly gratifying to the friends of this great cause, that amid the very general failing off in the receipts of most benevolent and religious associations, the New York State Colonization Society's receipts are about the same as they were last year.

GENERAL FUND.
Receipts.

Donations	\$9,734 75
Church Collections	2,140 21
Legacies	3,500 00
Agencies	5,584 48
Bills payable	3,442 08—\$17,371 52

Payments.

Due Treas. April 1, 1854 . . .	\$14 92
Emigrants and A. C. S.	7,739 77
General expenses, agencies, and Col. Jour.	9,943 75
Cash on hand	333 08—\$17,371 52

EDUCATION FUND.

Receipts.

Cash on Hand, Apr. 1, '54 . . .	\$533 07
Stock and Bonds, do	31,300 00—\$19,853 07
Int. on Bonds and rec'd on acc. Leg. (Bloomfield)	2,792 50

\$14,845 57

Payments—

Paid scholars, &c. dfts. \$1,080 20

On hand—

Stocks and bonds

Cash

9,565 37—13,765—14,845 57

EDUCATION IN LIBERIA.—The friends of African Colonization have for a long time believed that the settlement of Liberia should have a college established within her limits. In 1836, Capt. Isaac Ross, of Mississippi, left in his will his slaves free, on condition of their emigrating to Africa. His estate then estimated at \$300,000, was also bequeathed for their benefit, and the founding of a college in Liberia. The slaves emigrated, but nothing has ever been realized for the college, nor ever will be.

In 1850, the Legislature of Massachusetts incorporated the trustees of donations for education in Liberia, with power to hold real and personal estate to the amount of \$100,000, and its income to be spent in promoting collegiate education in Liberia. To its funds, Hon. A. Fearing, and Amos A. Lawrence, have contributed \$1,000 each. Josiah White, of Philadelphia, bequeathed \$5,000; Samuel Appleton, \$10,000, so that the whole fund is now \$22,289 71. In connection with this topic we should not omit to mention the munificent bequest of Anson G. Phelps, Esq., the late President of our own Colonization Society. Some time before his death, he intimated confidentially, that when the trustees of these college funds should raise \$100,000, he would add the further sum of \$50,000.

In 1851, the Legislature of Liberia passed an act to incorporate a Liberia College. It also granted 100 acres of land on the north-west bank of the St. Paul's river, 12 miles from its mouth and 15 from Monrovia.

The next step to be taken in this desirable work is very plain, but very difficult. A faculty should be provided. One or two persons must be found, willing and competent to constitute the first faculty of the Liberia College, and to arrange the plans for the instruction of students. We leave this interesting section of our report, by asking whether there cannot be found among the thousands of pious American youths some souls who will enter upon this wide field of christian benevolence, which promises such an enriching harvest.

STEAM COMMUNICATION TO LIBERIA.—Owing to the pecuniary difficulties of the country, but little progress has been made in the formation of the United States and Liberia Steamship Company. The association has been perfectly organized, however, and some \$20,000 of its stock taken up.

It is now known that Great Britain has secured to herself an immense traffic with Africa, by the establishment of regular steam communication. It is worthy of note that among the shipments of the British steamer, which, not long since, conveyed President Roberts to England, there were 8,000 ounces of gold. He reached home in Monrovia on the 22d day after he left England, by steam. From the United States, the same trip would likely have taken forty-five to fifty days.

We must here mention the noble and generous offer of a gentleman in Florida, recently made, to furnish the timber for a barque to be placed in the Liberia trade. He proposes to supply "all the yellow pine timber and lumber necessary to build a large barque, or small ship, not exceeding 100,000 feet, if the arrangement can be made to at once embark in it."

RECOGNITION OF THE LIBERIAN REPUBLIC.—This kind act to a young, feeble, and struggling Republic, we are sorry to state, has not yet been extended to it, by our own democratic Government. In this important duty we are behind the royal and imperial Governments of Great Britain, Prussia, Belgium, France, and Brazil, each of whom has formed treaties with the Liberians. Great Britain and France have done more than this, the former presenting the Republic with a small vessel of war, and the latter a thousand stand of arms.

The United States have always acted upon the principle of acknowledging every *de facto* Government, whether it were despotic, a monarchy, republican, or anything else, provided only it was a *de facto* Government. From this national view

alone should the young republic be recognized.

EMIGRATION TO LIBERIA.—Since our annual meeting in May, 1854, five expeditions have sailed for Liberia, with 553 emigrants. The barque *Estelle* was chartered by the New York State Colonization Society, and sailed for Liberia on the 26th of October last, with twenty-six emigrants. The corresponding secretary of this Society, the Rev. John B. Pinney, accompanied the emigrants, reaching Monrovia the 16th of December. After revisiting the scenes of his former labors in Africa, and gaining much most valuable and reliable information in relation to the young republic, he embarked for the United States on the 8th of January, and arrived in New York, April 19th.

The Liberian Republic continues to advance in all that constitutes her real prosperity. Peace prevails with the natives. President Roberts has returned from a visit to Europe, on public business, and endeavoring to obtain the transfer of Sierra Leone to the Republic of Liberia. In this highly eventful mission it is said that he received information of a successful result.

President Roberts, in his last annual message to the Liberian Legislature, says :

" During the year that has just passed a kind Providence has watched over us for good, and our country has been signally blessed in all its relations. Every important interest of the Government and people seem to bear marks of the Divine favor and approbation. No pestilence has visited our land; but on the contrary an unusual degree of health has been dispensed to its inhabitants. The agricultural prospects of our country were never more encouraging than at the present time."

The managers, in conclusion, remark : " African Colonization may be opposed again and again, still it is destined to triumph, and is at this moment the best plan to elevate and civilize the colored man in Africa, and to secure from social and political death the colored race of America!"

The report was accepted and ordered to be printed for distribution.

The Rev. R. R. GURLEY, of Washington City, long devoted to the cause of Colonization, addressed the meeting :—

He congratulated Rev. J. B. Pinney on his safe return from Liberia—spoke of the difficulties which the Colonization Society has heretofore had to encounter—dwelt briefly upon the purity of the Society's principles, and prophesied a useful and noble career for it in the years to come. It would most certainly accomplish the de-

signs for which it was organized. He did not sympathise with those who recommend the immediate and indiscriminate abolition of the slaves at the South. Those who promulgate these doctrines, he thought, were retarding the end they seek to produce. They are not taking the right course to effect the benevolent object which they desire; and it is because of this error that they set back the very purpose which they would accomplish. Such doctrines are of no benefit to the colored race, but are a great injury.

But the friends of the American Colonization Society, by acting with greater moderation, by taking the course which tends to unite the hearts and affections of masters and slaves, are pursuing a course of wisdom, which will certainly finally accomplish the great good which it seeks to attain. Such sentiments as have this week appeared in the reports of some of the anniversary meetings, indicate the approach of a state of things which is truly alarming to the thoughtful man, who loves every portion of the Union, and who desires to benefit the people of color throughout this country and the world.

The Rev. Mr. McLAIN, secretary of the parent board at Washington, was next invited to address the audience, but gave way to the Rev. Mr. Pinney, as he was anxious to hear a statement from that gentleman of the present condition and prospects of the new republic.

Mr. PINNEY occupied the floor until 10 o'clock, and only gave way from the lateness of the hour. His address was full of interest, and was listened to with much attention. We believe that a full report of it will be published by the secretary in the Colonization Journal. Mr. Pinney said that he had crossed the Atlantic eight times in the colonization cause. He was first led to look, with feelings of solicitude, to the condition of Africa by reading the works of Clapperton and Denham. It was now twenty-three years since he first went to that interesting country; interesting he called it, for he had never looked upon one more interesting and beautiful.

On his reaching Monrovia, on his trip, from which he had just returned, he was received with much kindness. He landed on a Sabbath morning, and on walking up the hill that led to the Government house, he heard the voice of prayer in the church, and determined that he would there make his first call. He entered and found a large sabbath school assembled, and was recognized and affectionately received by the superintendent, who was a small boy when he left that place fifteen years ago.

The school, said the speaker, was under excellent government and reminded him of one he attended in New York.

The congregation soon assembled for worship, and he met among them many of his old friends, among whom was President Roberts, and with whom he made his home while in that town.

He made excursions into the interior, and some places that he visited were not in as prosperous a condition as when he left, while others some miles up the river, had greatly improved. Indeed, that which was a wilderness when he first visited Africa, was now studded with thriving villages, with good houses and fine plantations.

He visited one plantation belonging to Mr. Hooper, formerly a servant of James Donaldson, Esq., of this city, which "was a perfect paradise." He was perhaps the most successful cultivator of the coffee plant in Africa, and had set an example of industry which had been followed with like result by some of his neighbors.

Notwithstanding all that had been said about hardships and sufferings of the emigrants, there was no country in the world where, with so little labor, a man can fully supply all his wants.

The sugar cane was excellent, and could the emigrants be supplied with two or three small steam engines, a great advantage to the whole population would result. The present mode of grinding is the same old fashioned way that was formerly used in this country in crushing the apples for making cider.

Mr. Pinney further spoke of the want of suitable reception houses at various points where the immigrants could pass their time of acclimation, and it was his opinion that it is far more desirable to proceed at once to the erection of such houses, than to send out emigrants, and he recommended to the Society that during the present year their attention should be directed to this purpose.

The secretary, on his arrival at Bassa Cove, looked in vain for some memento that marked the spot where the remains of his old friend Governor Buchanan had been deposited; and it was not until he had obtained the guidance of a resident that any mark of the spot could be found; and this was the stump of an old orange tree, which had been planted by the Rev. Mr. Gurley on one of his visits to that place.

The speaker proceeded at great length, concluding with the opinion that all that was wanted was a little energy and industry to make Liberia a delightful home for the colored race.

At the close of Mr. Pinney's address, it was observed that there were some colored friends that wished to ask a few questions. The President said the audience would cheerfully hear anything from them.

One arose and said that he had come there opposed to the system of colonization; that he had read the notice of the meeting in the public papers—that he had now no questions to ask—he had heard with attention and delight the remarks of Mr. Pinney, and thanked that gentleman for the full and satisfactory information that he had given. He had long known Mr. Hooper, of whom such a favorable statement had been made. He was a fellow slave with him in North Carolina.—This colored man spoke with much feeling and with great propriety.

Another colored man arose, and spoke to the same effect. He had come to the meeting with strong prejudice against colonization, but it was now all removed. He was constrained to say that the opposition to the colonization of his people was the result of ignorance, entire ignorance, and could they have all been present this evening he was persuaded they would go away, as he should, with opinions far different from those they brought with them. He was one of those persons called a fugitive slave, and was like Noah's dove, looking for a spot where he could place his foot with safety; that spot he believed he had now in view. He had his thoughts turned to the land governed by Queen Victoria, but he now believed that Africa was the country where the true home of his race should be; there was the only place where liberty and independence could be found for the colored man.

The meeting was then adjourned by the benediction from the Rev. Bishop Waugh, of Baltimore.

The following officers and managers were then elected:—

President—Anson G. Phelps.

Vice Presidents—Rev. Gardiner Spring, D. D., W. P. Van Rensselaer, James Boorman, Herman Camp, Rev. J. N. Campbell, D. D., Archibald McIntyre, Thomas G. Talmadge, Rev. S. H. Tyng, D. D., Rev. F. L. Hawkes, D. D., LL. D., John Beveridge, Hon. B. F. Butler, Hon. Washington Hunt, George Douglass, Rev. B. I. Haight, D. D., Hon. R. H. Walworth, John W. Hinton, Hon. T. Frelinghuysen, Hon. Samuel A. Foote, Hiram Ketchum, Rev. Dr. T. E. Bond, Rev. S. H. Cone, D. D., Rev. J. P. Durbin, D. D., Hon. J. B. Skinner, Abraham Van Nest.

Board of Managers—Moses Allen, Rev. J. N. McLeod, D. D., G. P. Disosway,

Rev. Thomas De Witt, D. D., D. M. Ree-e, M. D., Francis Hall, H. M. Schieffelin, W. B. Wedgwood, Hon. James W. Beekman, Rev. G. W. Bethune, D. D., Jas. T. Souter, Wm. Forrest, Hon. Hamilton Fish, Isaac T. Smith, Hon. W. W. Campbell, Hon. D. A. Boker, James Stokes, D. D., Williamson, Hugh Maxwell, Mortimer De Motte, Hon. D. S.

Gregory, Thomas Davenport, L. B. Ward, Caleb Swan, J. C. Devereux, James Donaldson, Rev. P. P. Irving, Rev. J. Holdich, D. D., Joseph Hyde, James Suydam.

Corresponding Secretary—Rev. John B. Pinney.

Recording Secretary—J. B. Collins.

Treasurer—Nathaniel Hayden.

Our Cause—our Prospects—our Necessities.

If ever a cause was popular, in the most complete sense of that word, it is that of the American Colonization Society. Nor is its popularity of any ordinary kind. It is not of a recent, fresh, transient nature; it is not like the stream suddenly swollen, as quickly to subside. It is perennial, literally enduring through many years; for while the Society has been assailed with all the intensity of the most envenomed malice; while sinister predictions darkened around it, and even friends felt their faith failing; though the former proved utterly false, and the latter in a process of speedy reaction was soon reinvigorated, while denunciators raved against the whole system, the Society held on its way; it survived the rudest shocks, it emerged from the mist, and the only moral embarrassment now investing it is its own popularity. There is danger that our friends will rely upon the good name of the Society as sufficient of itself to draw money from the pockets of the people for the increase of its resources. Against this mistake we would earnestly caution our readers. True, a great work has been already accomplished. That beautiful land is possessed; the emigrant-ship is continually spreading her sails for those shores; commerce follows in the track; the infamous slave trade retires; thousands of American negroes have there grown into men; government, law and liberty flourish; Christianity has taken deep root; the confidence of the colored

people in each other has been established; a broad argument for the elevation of the race is there made patent to the world; art, science, genius, enterprise, find there an open field; the great question, *what shall we do with the African-Americans*, is satisfactorily answered, and our great want now is **FUNDS**. Will not our friends throughout the country meet and supply that want? July has been the Colonization month. Other years have witnessed in some quarters liberal collections for the Society in this month. Shall not this system, which originated among the people, be renewed at this time? In July our Republic was born; in the same month, eight years ago, did the Republic of Liberia come into existence. We must not slight our humble daughter, who is "black, but comely." She will yet give law to one hundred and fifty millions of people, as she does now to as many thousands. She will plant American institutions over the length and breadth of a continent hitherto almost blotted from the map of the world. Many now are looking wistfully at that land of promise, anxious to go, knocking loud at our doors, and asking whether the means are yet furnished to send them, but we are obliged to answer, No! We hope all the ministers in the land will take up collections in their respective congregations where no agency exists, and thus save the necessity of sending any agent. **ONE HUNDRED THOUSAND DOLLARS** could now be most

profitably applied to our objects. The great work so auspiciously begun must be perseveringly continued, enlarged, beautified, and made to fill that land. May the response of our people be commensurate with the necessities of the cause!

Remember poor Africa in her attempts to rise!

J. N. D.

List of Emigrants,

By the Bark Cora, from Baltimore May 2d, and Norfolk May 5th, 1855.

No.	Names.	Age.	Born free or slave.	Remarks.
BALTIMORE, MD. <i>(For Monrovia.)</i>				
1 Francis Johns.....				
2	H ⁿ rietta do.....	48	do.....	
3	Mary do.....	19	do.....	
4	Martha do.....	16	do.....	
5	Wm. H. do.....	5	do.....	
6	Philip do.....	3	do.....	
CHARLES Co., MD. <i>(For Cape Palmas.)</i>				
7	James B. Dade.....	21	Slave,	Em. by Rev. W. Berry.....
RICHMOND, VA. <i>(For Monrovia.)</i>				
8	Edward Wills.....	42	do.....	Em. by Frederick Bransford.....
9	Ellen do.....	31	do.....	do.....
10	Matthew do.....	12	do.....	do.....
11	Edmund do.....	10	do.....	do.....
12	Fanny do.....	9	do.....	do.....
13	Robert do.....	6	do.....	do.....
14	Charlotte do.....	3	do.....	do.....
PORTSMOUTH, VA. <i>(For Buchanan.)</i>				
15	John Powell.....	21	do.....	Em. by David Griffith.....
16	Rose Corpew.....	18	do.....	do.....
JEFFERSON Co., VA. <i>(For Cape Palmas.)</i>				
17	Richard Houck.....	40	do.....	Em. by Rebecca Hunter.....
18	Martha do.....	38	do.....	Em. by Martha Gibbs.....
19	Mary Ann do.....	17	do.....	do.....
20	Benjamin Cooke.....	37	Free,	
21	Sarah Ann do.....	27	do.....	
22	Lewis R. do.....	1	do.....	
23	Lewis Hamilton.....	35	do.....	
24	Nancy do.....	24	do.....	
25	Charles Thornton.....	46	do.....	
26	Mary do.....	43	do.....	
27	Law'nce W. do.....	20	do.....	
28	Charles H. do.....	19	do.....	
29	Joseph A. do.....	16	do.....	
30	James F. do.....	13	do.....	
31	Richard W. do.....	11	do.....	
32	Ann Lucinda do.....	9	do.....	
33	Lewis B. do.....	6	do.....	
34	Mary C. do.....	3	do.....	
MARION Co., VA. <i>(For Cape Palmas.)</i>				
35	Levinia Legro.....	16	Slave,	Em. by Rev. M. Tichenell.....

No.	Names.	Age.	Born free or Slave.	Remarks.
MADISON C. H., VA. (For Buchanan.)				
36	Leroy Early.....	28	Slave,	Em. by Joseph Early, dec'd.....
37	Viranda Walden.....	25	do.....	do.....
38	Cora do.....	11	do.....	do.....
39	Thaddeus do.....	8	do.....	do.....
40	Susan do.....	5	do.....	do.....
41	Henry do.....	3	do.....	do.....
STEWART Co., TENN. (For Cape Palmas.)				
42	Giles Elam.....	43	do.....	Em. by will of Samuel Elam.....
43	Caroline do.....	24	do.....	do.....
44	Mary Jane Elam.....	9	do.....	do.....
45	Jackson W. do.....	7	do.....	do.....
46	Isabella do.....	5	do.....	do.....
47	Giles A. do.....	1½	do.....	do.....
48	Charles W. do.....	23	do.....	do.....
49	David J. do.....	21	do.....	do.....
JONESBOROUGH, TENN. (For Monrovia.)				
50	Henry Rhen.....	45	do.....	Purchased himself.....
51	Catharine do.....	48	do.....	" by her husband.....
52	Joseph do.....	7	Free,	
53	Sarah do.....	5	do.....	
NASHVILLE, TENN. (For Greenville.)				
54	Montgomery Bell Scott.....	27	Slave,	Em. by Col. Montgomery Bell.....
CASEY Co., KY. (For Ky. Settlement.)				
55	Mary Carpenter.....	55	do.....	Em. by will of Mrs. C. Carpenter..
56	Roxey do.....	37	do.....	do.....
57	John do.....	14	do.....	do.....
58	Sampson do.....	12	do.....	do.....
59	Mary E. do.....	10	do.....	do.....
60	Catharine do.....	8	do.....	do.....
61	Eliza Ann do.....	6	do.....	do.....
62	Robert do.....	40	do.....	do.....
63	Malinda do.....	35	do.....	do.....
64	Oliver do.....	18	do.....	do.....
65	Barnett do.....	13	do.....	do.....
66	Sally F. do.....	9	do.....	do.....
67	Esther do.....	7	do.....	do.....
68	Mark do.....	32	do.....	do.....
69	James do.....	30	do.....	do.....
70	Maria do.....	13	do.....	do.....
71	Josephine do.....	11	do.....	do.....
Woodford Co., KY.				
72	Zale Ross.....	55	do.....	Em. by George Rogers.....
73	Sally Gray.....	24	do.....	do.....
74	China do.....	6	do.....	do.....
75	George do.....	3	do.....	do.....
76	Zale do.....	3 m.	do.....	do.....
77	Maria Ross.....	21	do.....	do.....
78	Winney do.....	13	do.....	do.....
79	Catharine McCracken.....	32	do.....	do.....
80	Rachel do.....	14	do.....	do.....
81	Ellen do.....	7	do.....	do.....
82	Henrietta do.....	2	do.....	do.....
83	Catharine Carter.....	26	do.....	Em. by Mary Stevenson.....

No.	Names.	Age.	Born free or Slave.	Remarks.
84	Gracey A. Carter.....	5	Slave,	Em. by Mary Stevenson.....
85	Charles do.....	3	do.	do.....
86	Mary W. do.....	5m.	do.	do.....
87	Susan Stevenson.....	29	do.	do.....
88	James do.....	9	do.	do.....
89	Jacob do.....	2	do.	do.....
90	Susanna do.....	2m.	do.	do.....
	FAYETTE Co., KY.			
91	George Carter.....	37	do.	Em. by will of Rev. R. Marshall..
92	Harriet Brown.....	27	do.	do.....
93	Margaret A. do.....	11	do.	do.....
94	Malinda F. do.....	4	do.	do.....
	BARRON Co., KY.			
95	Randell Overton.....	24	do.	Em. by will of Miss M. Overton..
96	Thomas Eubank.....	34	do.	Em. by will of Mrs. S. Eubank..
97	Rhyal do.....	32	do.	do.....
98	John do.....	20	do.	do.....
99	Harrison do.....	18	do.	do.....
	BOYLE Co., KY.			
100	Hannah Crawford.....	48	do.	Em. by will of Jas. L. Crawford..
101	Richard do.....	31	do.	do.....
	SHELBY Co., KY.			
102	Etna Logan.....	19	do.	Em. by Miss Sally Logan.....
103	Lewis Cameron.....	58	do.	Em. by John C. Brown.....
	LINCOLN Co., KY.			
104	Henry Briggs.....	28	do.	Em. by Miss Elizabeth Riggs.....
	JESSAMINE Co., KY.			
105	Isaac G. Harris.....	25	do.	Em. by Rev. N. M. Gordon.....
	LOUISVILLE, KY.			
106	George W. Caldwell.....	25	do.	Em. by William Garvin.....

Collections for the Vermont Colonization Society.

From the 1st of May to the 1st of June, 1855.

By Rev. Wm. Mitchell :—

Wallingford—Dea. M. Hall.....
Middlebury—Peter Starr, \$5; B. Labaree, \$2; J. B. Beckwith, Chester Elmer, S. Swift, Dea. C. Porter, W. H. Parker, J. S. Bushnell, Mrs. R. Wainwright, G. N. Boardman, J. W. Stewart, Dea. Ira Allen, G. S. Swift, W. F. Bascom, D. S. Church, R. D. C. Robbins, Z. Beckwith, Cash, J. Warner, Dea. E. Matthews, each \$1...
New Haven—Wm. Nash.....
Brandon—John Howe, \$3; H. Ellis, Dea. A. Burnell, Ezra June, Scott & Sutliff, Dea. J. Button, Wm. M. Field, Geo. Allen, E. J. Bliss, Mrs. R. June, Rev. C. A. Thomas, O.

5 00

25 00

10 00

G. Dyer, L. Bixby, Rev. S. J. M. Lard, H. Kingsley, E. N. Briggs, each \$1; Robert Forbes, Miss S. Parker, Mrs. M. F. Hyatt, S. M. Conant, H. Roberts, Geo. N. Briggs, each 50 cents; E. Dodge, 70 cents; A. F. Sherman, Mrs. M. Dow, M. King, L. Pease, each 25 cents.....

Rutland—J. Barrett, \$5; R. Pierpont, \$3; Rev. S. Aiken, \$2; C. H. Hayden, F. W. Hopkins, S. H. Hodges, L. Daniels, E. Edgerton, G. C. Ruggles, Nathan Howard, H. T. Dorrance, H. W. Porter, R. Barrett, Samuel Clark, Wm. Barnes, A. Barnes, Gresham Cheney, A. Cleaveland, Rev.

22 70

Leland Howard, E. V. N.
Harwood, O. L. Robbins, ea.
\$1; E. A. Morse, D. Gleason,
Miss M. Littlefield, Miss S.

B. Neal, J. M. Hall, each 50 cents.....	30 50
Aggregate amount.....	93 20

Receipts of the American Colonization Society.

From the 20th of May to the 20th of June, 1855.

MAINE.

By Capt. George Barker:—
Portland—Eben Steele, J. Howard, Wm. Chase, N. Blanchard, H. J. Libby, B. Greenough, Samuel Wells, George Jewett, each \$5; Samuel Tyler, \$30, to constitute himself a life member of the Am. Col. Soc.; G. F. Shepley, \$3; Cash, Cash, Cash, Cash, Cash, each \$1; P. Barnes, \$10; Jedidiah Jewett, \$2; Rev. Mr. Moore, \$1.
Kennebunk Port—Daniel W. Lord.....
Kennebunk—Barnabas Palmer, \$30, to constitute his son, Joshua Sears Palmer, a life member of the Am. Col. Soc.; Hon. Joseph Titcomb, \$10; Abigail Titcomb, Lucy W. Titcomb, Geo. P. Titcomb, each \$5; Capt. Durrell, Capt. Wm. Lord, each \$3; Jane A. Tibbets, by her father, \$2; Miss Sewall, \$1.....
Saco—P. Eastman, \$6; Daniel Cleaves, A. H. Boyd, N. M. Towle, J. W. Leland, T. Hayes, each \$5; Josiah Calif, \$3; Tristam Jordan, \$2; A. H. Hannom, E. K. Wiggin, E. P. Burnham, each \$1.....
Gorham—Cash.....
Gardiner—R. H. Gardiner.....
Hallowell—A. Lady.....
Augusta—Den. W. F. Hallett, Ed. Age, each \$1.....
Brunswick—President Leonard Woods, \$4; Prof. T. C. Upham, \$5; Hon. E. Everett, \$2.....
New Castle—Eben Farley, J. G. Huston, each \$5; Mrs. M. Farley, Col. J. Gliddings, each \$2.....
Wiscasset—Henry Clark, Capt. F. Lenox, each \$4; S. P. Baker, \$2.....
Danville—J. W. Roak, \$2; Esq. Fessenden, \$1.....
Leviston—A. H. Kelsey.....
Monmouth—Ebenezer Arnold....

91 00
10 00
64 00
39 00
5 00
3 00
2 00
11 00
14 00
10 00
3 00
1 00
1 00

254 50

Montpelier—Vermont Colonization Society.....

50 60

MASSACHUSETTS.

Northampton—In further and part payment of the bequest to the Am. Col. Soc. by the late Rev. J. L. Pomeroy of West Springfield, Mass.....

328 00

Boston—Hon. Robert C. Winthrop, to constitute himself a life member of the Am. Col. Soc.....

30 00

Lowell—L. Kesse, Esq., as one of 100 to give \$25 each.—See Repository for May, page 131.....

30 00

388 00

CONNECTICUT.

By Rev. John Orcutt:—
New Haven—*Yale College*—J. Albert Granger, \$5; Edwin Corning, F. A. Seely, each \$3; C. Christie, Henry N. Cobb, M. B. Ewing, George Lampson, John C. Parsons, Lewis E. Stanton, each \$2; John Edgar, N. Willis, Bumstead, George A. Kiuredge, C. R. Palmer, A. P. Rockwell, P. F. Warner, Stanley T. Woodward, each \$1; \$30, to constitute the Rev. T. D. Woolsey, D. D. a life member of the Am. Col. Soc.....

9 50

Cromwell—J. Stocking, \$6; Ed. Savage \$2; J. Stevens, \$1; E. Stevens, 50 cents—\$9 50 in full to constitute Rev. George A. Bryan a life member of the Am. Col. Soc.....

32 00

Plymouth Hollow—Seth Thomas, \$15; Seth Thomas, Jr., \$10; E. Thomas, \$9; E. P. Parker, W. P. Judson, A. E. Woodward, J. B. Woodward, Cash, each \$1.....

3 00

Durham Centre—Rev. D. Smith, D. D.

3 00

Westfield—James O. Smith, \$5; Osborn Coe, W. Plumb, Mrs. J. Wilcox, E. B. Wilcox, H. Wilcox, E. Wilcox, H. Bowens, Cash, each \$1; Minnes

Gilpin, 50 cents ; Mrs. T. B. Smith, Cash, U. Boardman, each 25 cents, Cash, 14 cents..	14 39
Farmington—John T. Norton, \$10 ; E. L. Hart, \$3 ; Miss Sarah Porter, \$2 50 ; H. Mygatt, Mrs. S. Wadsworth, Music Teacher, each \$2 ; W. M. Wadsworth, F. Deming, Fisher Gay, T. C. Lewis, T. Treadwell, Mrs. Mark Gridley, Mrs. Thomas Cowles, M. Humphrey, — Woodruff, Rev. Dr. Porter, each \$1 ; Cash 25 cents	31 75
Madison—E. C. Scranton, \$10 ; A. O. Wilcox, S. H. Scranton, each \$5, Baldwin Hart, \$3, Col. Wilcox, J. T. Lee, Cash, each \$2 ; others, \$15.....	44 00
Hartford—Mrs. R. Terry, B. Sage, each \$1.....	2 00

VIRGINIA.

Wilmington—George Stilman...	10 00
Madison C. H.—J. A. Early, for passage &c. of emigrants in the Cora.....	240 00

166 64

250 00

NORTH CAROLINA.	
Concord—V. C. Barringer, \$7 ; Miss Eliza Miller, Mrs. W. C. Means, & Rev. P. T. Penick, each \$1.....	10 00
GEORGIA.	
Lewisville—Josiah Moffatt & Mrs. Margaret Moffatt, each \$10... Roswell—Rev. N. A. Pratt.....	20 00

250 00

300 00

LOUISIANA.	
Baton Rouge—R. B. Ricketts...	10 00
New Orleans—James Greenleaf..	50 00

30 00

60 00

KENTUCKY.	
By Rev. A. M. Cowan, Agent : Frankfort—Kentucky Colonization Society, on account of passage and support of emigrants from that State in the bark Cora, 2,790 00	
TENNESSEE.	
By Rev. John H. Bruner :— Hiwassee College.—Hiwassee College, \$10 ; Kelso's Chapel, 50 cents	10 50
Nashville—Col. R. H. McEwen.	10 00
McMinnville—Wm. White.....	10 00
Tennessee—J. M. Elam, for passage of emigrants in the Cora.	300 00

330 50

OHIO.

By John C. Stockton, Esq.— Mansfield—J. Purdy, \$5 ; Hugh Elliot, P. B. Mercer, each \$3 ; J. M. Littler, J. Reisinger, J. Williams, each \$1 ; others \$2.	16 00
Fredericktown—Rev. John M. Fairis, James Johnston, each \$3 ; N. M. Young, Joseph Beers, W. G. Strong, Daniel Beers, each \$2 ; S. S. Tuttle, Rev. C. Craven, Dr. L. Dyer, Rev. C. Clancey, W. Mitchell, A. Ayres, & A. Greenlie, each \$1 ; Messrs. Reed, Doohittle, Mendenhall, Rev. Kalb, and Rev. Sooles, each 50 cents ; Mrs. Neviss, 50 cents ; Mrs. S. Johnson, 25 cents.... \$24 25 Less bad money..... 2 25	22 00
Waterford—John J. Turner, Mrs. H. A. Turner, each \$5 ; Joseph Levering, Nathan Levering, John Levering, each \$2 ; Noah Lavering, Wm. Murphy, Wm. P. Cook, Silas Pierson, J. C. Stump, Cash, each \$1...	22 00
Morning Sun—Legacy left the Am. Col. Soc. by Miss Elizabeth Taylor, deceased, late of Morning Sun, Ohio.....	100 00
Collections made by the Rev. B. O. Plimpton in the following places, viz : Willoughby—\$4 00, \$1 60 ; Poland—\$2 ; Gravia—\$1 ; Hartford—\$2 50 ; Brookfield—50 cents ; Kingsville—\$3 ; Warren—by a widow, \$20 ; M. B. Taylor, \$5 ; Mrs. L. T. Marvin, \$1 ; Samuel Quimby, \$5 ; A. Van Gordon, \$1 ; Youngstown—\$4 ; Hubbard—\$1 40 ; Liberty—\$5 ; Columbiana—\$7 36 ; New Lisbon—\$8 ; Fairfield—\$5 50 ; Rarena—\$19 00, Tremont—Rev. E. H. Field.....	96 86

258 86

ILLINOIS.

Lebanon—Southern Illinois Conference, by Rev. P. Akers....	20 00
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MISSISSIPPI.

Rocky Springs—Joseph Regan...	10 00
Woodville—Mrs. V. R. Hoard...	40 00
Ripley—Rev. Wm. A. Gray....	10 00

60 00

MISSOURI.

St. Louis—Missouri Colonization Society.....	10 00
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\$10 ; Wm. H. Allen & T. M. Allen, each \$2 50.....	15 00	
	25 00	
CHOCTAW NATION. <i>Pine Ridge</i> —Rev. C. Kingsbury. <i>Douksville</i> —Collection in the Presbyterian Church.....	130 00	
	14 50	
	144 50	
Total Contributions.....	1,179 50	
FOR REPOSITORY.		
By Capt. George Barker:—		
MAINE.— <i>Gorham</i> —Hon. Josiah Pierce, \$1, for '56, Capt. John Curtis, \$2, to Jan. '56, Capt. Charles Frost, \$1, to Jan. '56, Mrs. Clarissa A. Robie, \$1, for '55. <i>Brewer</i> —J. Skinner, \$2, to Sept. '56. <i>Gardiner</i> —John Plaisted, \$1, for '55, Robert Thompson, \$2, to July '56, Freeman Trott, \$1, to July '55, Henry B. Hoskins, \$1, to Nov. '55, E. Forsyth, \$1, to Nov. '55, Francis Richards, \$1, to Aug. '58. <i>Augusta</i> —John Dorr, \$5, on account, Hon. R. Williams, \$3, to Dec. '57, Daniel Williams, \$1, to Nov. '56, Wm. M. Stratton, \$1, to Nov. '56, Hon. J. W. Brad- bury, \$2, to Jan. '56, Alanson Stark, \$2, to Nov. '55, Benjamin Davis, \$1, to May '56.— <i>Hallowell</i> —R. K. Page, \$5, to Jan. '56, C. Spaulding, \$1, to Nov. '55. <i>Brunswick</i> —Rev. Leonard Woods, D. D., \$1, to Nov. '57, A. C. Robbins, \$1, to Sept. '55, Capt. Badger, \$1, to Nov. '54, Prof. S. A. Packard, \$2, to Sept. '59, Dr. J. Lincoln, \$1, to Oct. '55. <i>Wiscasset</i> —Rice & Dana, \$2, for '55-56, Hon. F. Clark, \$2, to Nov. '56, Henry Clark, \$1, for '56, Wilmot Wood, \$2, to Nov. '56, Miss Lydia R. Smith, \$1, to Dec. '56, Mrs. Judge Smith, \$1, to Dec. '55, Capt. Patrick Lenox, \$1, to Dec. '55, James Taylor, \$1, to May '56, S. P. Baker, \$1, to Dec. '56, J. H. Coffin, \$1, to Dec. '55. <i>Bath</i> —Thomas Har- wood, \$3, to Jan. '56. <i>Danville</i> —C. Record, Hon. N. Merrill, each \$1, to May '56. <i>Lewis- ton</i> —George H. Pilsbury, Byron W. Watson, Albi H.		
Small, each \$1, to May '56.— <i>Yarmouth</i> —Mrs. S. Blanchard, \$1, for '55, Capt. D. Teabury, \$2, to Nov. '56, B. Freeman, \$1, to Nov. '56, Edward Hol- yoke, \$2, to Sept. '55. <i>Williams- burgh</i> —Mark G. Pitman, \$3, to April, '56. <i>Monmouth</i> —Eb- enezer Arnold, \$1, to June '56.....	72 00	
NEW HAMPSHIRE.— <i>Haverhill</i> — Rev. E. H. Greely, \$2, to Aug. '55. <i>Exeter</i> —Miss Abi- gail R. Rollins, \$1, to May '56.....	3 00	
By Rev. Wm. Mitchell:—		
VERMONT.— <i>Branford</i> —V. Ross, B. Davenport, each \$1, to June '56. <i>Rutland</i> —Dr. James Por- ter, \$3, to Aug. '55.....	5 00	
MASSACHUSETTS.— <i>Rockport</i> — Wm. Whipple, \$1, to Jan. '56. <i>Concord</i> —Dea. Elisha Tolman, \$3, to Jan. '56. <i>Plymouth</i> — Wm. S. Russell, \$4, to July '55. <i>Hanfield</i> —Levi Graves, \$10, to Oct. '57.....	18 00	
CONNECTICUT.— <i>New London</i> — Elias Perkins, \$4, to Dec. '55.	4 00	
NEW YORK.— <i>New York City</i> — Charles S. Little, \$5, to Jan. '57, John L. Brower, \$5, to Jan. '56. <i>Chaplain</i> —Thomas J. Whiteside, \$10, to Jan. '55.— <i>Astoria</i> —Daniel R. Remsen, \$5, in full.....	25 00	
PENNSYLVANIA.— <i>Uniontown</i> — Isaac Beeson, \$10, to Jan. '55.	10 00	
VIRGINIA.— <i>Wilmington</i> —George Stillman, \$3, to July '57.....	3 00	
NORTH CAROLINA.— <i>Hillsborough</i> —F. Nash, \$5, to July, '55.— GEORGIA.— <i>Athens</i> —J. J. Flournoy, \$1, for '54.....	5 00	
LOUISIANA.— <i>Jeanerette</i> —Lewis Grevenberg, \$1, to June '56.	1 00	
TENNESSEE.— <i>Nashville</i> —Col. R. H. McEwen, \$3, to Jan. '58. Ohio.— <i>Chariot</i> —Wm. W. Rice, \$1, for '55. <i>Xenia</i> —M. Nun- emaker, \$5, to Jan. '55.— <i>Washington</i> —J. S. Finley, \$5, to Sept. '55.....	3 00	
CHOCTAW NATION.— <i>Eagle Town</i> —Rev. C. Byington, \$1 50, to Nov. '56.....	11 00	
Total Repository.....	162 50	
Total Contributions.....	1,073 50	
Total Legacies.....	425 00	
Total Emigrants' Expenses.....	3,330 00	
Aggregate amount.....	\$5,000 00	

June 30, 1855.